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Directorate of Public Works
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Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5001
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SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2006

Serving
Schofield Barracks
Wheeler Army Airfield
Helemano Military Reservation

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all community water systems to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to their customers. CCRs are designed to educate the public on the origin of the water, the source of potential problems and the steps used to ensure that the water is safe to drink.

The US Army Garrison, Hawaii is providing this report as a service to the community in conjuction with this requirement.

How does the CCR work?

An essential part of the CCR is the table showing the highest level of each detected substance (see inside). There are three columns on the table which should be given special attention: the maximum contaminant level (MCL), the level detected, and whether a violation occurred. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set MCLs for a number of substances, which may be found in drinking water. All of the substances listed in the table are below the MCLs set by the EPA. The US Army Garrison, Hawaii continues to provide some of the cleanest and safest drinking water available in Hawaii!

What is the source of the water?

Drinking water is obtained from four deep wells located under the Schofield Barracks Water Treatment Plant. Water from the plant is distributed to three military installations: Schofield Barracks (including the East Range), Wheeler Army Airfield, and Helemano Military Reservation. Trichloroethylene (TCE) and minor amounts of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) are removed from the ground water by an airstripping treatment. The water is chlorinated before treatment and chlorine and fluoride are added after treatment. Both additives are required under Army Standards. Chlorine is used as a disinfectant and fluoride is used to promote strong teeth in children.

Drinking water at Helemano Military Reservation is combined with water from the Navy Wahiawa Deep Well System. The Navy water is pumped up from an aquifer. It is disinfected and fluoridated, then piped into the distribution system. A separate column for Helemano in the data table shows the water quality for Helemano residents.

The susceptibility of the Schofield Barracks Water System to contamination has been evaluated under the Hawaii Source Water Assessment Program. The results of the Assessment, dated March 2004, are available for review by contacting the Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division, at (808) 656-2878.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations, establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Where Do Potential Ground Water Quality Problems Come From?

As water percolates through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occuring minerals. Substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity can also be introduced to ground water or the distribution system. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Substances that may be mixed with ground water or may be introduced through the distribution system are:

Microbial organisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage spills and wildlife. Indicator organisms include total and fecal coliforms and not pathogens.

Inorganic compounds, such as salts and metals, are naturally-occuring or could result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, could be byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum distribution, and can also come from gas stations, and urban stormwater runoff.

Radionuclides are naturally occurring or could be the result of oil and gas production.

Further information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) and

DPW Environmental Division
947 Wright Avenue, Wheeler Army Airfield
United States Army Garrison, Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5013
(808) 656-2878

Preventive Medicine
Tripler Army Medical Center
1 Jarrett White Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96859-5000
(808) 433-6693

Table Definitions:

MCL

Maximum Contaminant Level ~The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal ~The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Table Abbreviations:

ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter
pCi/L picoCuries per liter
µg/L micrograms per liter
ND not detected
N/A not applicable

Table Notes:

1. Fluoride is added to the water system to help promote healthy teeth in children. The target level for Fluoride is 0.6-0.8

2. NCTAMS – Naval Computer Telecommunication Area Master Station supplies water to Helemano. This water is blended with water from Schofield Barracks before it reaches Helemano.

3. This number represents an action level for additional sampling and is not an MCL.

* Results are in pCi/L unless otherwise stated

Town Hall Meetings:
Please contact your local Mayor if you would like to include an informational briefing of your Consumer Confidence Report at an upcoming Town Hall Meeting.

Water Quality Table for Schofield Barracks

Data presented in this table includes the results of samples taken between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006. Samples were collected and analyzed for 170 different chemicals. All test results were less than MCLs. Results of samples in the table below identify low levels of contaminants detected below EPA limits. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

			Schofield, Wheeler, East Range		NCTAMS[2]			
Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detection (multiple samples)**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detection (multiple samples)**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**	**Violation**
Organic								
Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	60	0	1.6	1.0-2.2	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	**NO**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	6.03	5.4-6.4	2.9	2.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination	**NO**
Inorganic								
Fluoride[1] (ppm)	4	4	0.63	0.40-0.72	0.60	ND – 1.2	Promotes strong teeth	**NO**
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	0.645	0.64-0.65	1.0	0.95 – 1.1	Runoff from Fertilizer use	**NO**

Contaminates	**MCL (pCi/L)***	**MCLG**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detection (multiple samples)**	**Likely Source Of Contaminant**	**Violation**
Radionuclides						
Gross Alpha	15[3]	N/A	1.20	0.48 – 4.3	Occurs Naturally	**NO**
Gross Beta	50[3]	N/A	2.18	2.6 – 6.1	Occurs Naturally	**NO**
Radium-226	---	N/A	0.08	0.02 – 0.28	Occurs Naturally	**N/A**
Radium-228	---	N/A	0.023	-0.30 – 0.39	Occurs Naturally	**N/A**
Combined Radium	5[3]	N/A	0.14	0.00 – 0.28	Occurs Naturally	**NO**
Uranium	30 µg/L	N/A	0	0	Occurs Naturally	**NO**

Violations:

A violation occurs when the Level Detected exceeds the MCL. **No violations occurred in 2006 at Schofield Barracks**.

Note:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses.) You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.